

WASHINGTON CITY.

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1858.

Business Notice.

As the business of the Union establishment, in view of the proposed change in its terms, will be conducted strictly on a cash basis, all accounts for the collection of subscription for the Union are closed. No payments should be made to Agents after this date, except to Mr. W. C. Lippincott, Jr., who is authorized to make collections in Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia. *Washington, March 22, 1858.*

The foregoing notice is not intended to include any agents or collectors who may have been employed by the Union in this city, but those only who have performed such service in other parts of the country. *Ap 23-47*

THE TARIFF DISCUSSION.—ARE THE AGRICULTURISTS TO BE EXCLUDED?

We think it is little remarkable that a certain class of public journals confine their complaints about "hard times" and the depression which prevails in the general industry of the country exclusively to certain great branches of manufactures. A very large majority of the American people are employed in agricultural pursuits. This class constitutes the chief consumers, and, of course, pay a large proportion of all the revenues collected by the federal treasury. We have a habit in this democratic country of awarding special interest and sympathy to prominent business men, particularly those who invest their capital in large corporations, of whatever kind. The principle which controls us in this respect is correctly stated by saying that money is more commanding and powerful than men. It has been a prominent feature of American politics, originating with Mr. Alexander Hamilton, that money should be recognized not only as entitled to special protection, but also as a positive element in the government. He advocated the establishment of the Bank of the United States, and called it his first great report on finance and revenue a "political machine," intended to win over to the new republic the allegiance of the money classes, and, through them, the great mercantile interests which it was thought would be dependent upon them. Mr. Hamilton not only avowed these doctrines, but recommended the enactment of protective laws with the express intention of aiding, by such legislation, the manufacturing industry of the country. He was candid enough to say that protection to one class was a tax upon another; that, while manufacturers were receiving benefits in that way, the great primary labor of agriculture would have to foot the bills. Mr. Hamilton was told that it was a dangerous principle to introduce into the government—that of charging indirectly one set of men to put money into the hands of another. He answered that the agriculturists—the farmers—constituted, and would always constitute, a large majority of the American people, and that they would have it in their power, at any time, to repeal such laws, and thereby produce equality of burdens upon the government. He acknowledged that direct bounties to manufacturers would, on many accounts, be preferable to protective laws; because they would be more economical and less onerous upon the producing and consuming classes.

We bring these historical incidents before the country, not for the purpose of discussing the question of protection, but to show that the great agricultural interests—the great producing and consuming population of the United States—are never mentioned or thought of in periods of depression like the present. Cities are far more talked about and consulted in reference to political affairs than the people of the country, who are five to one in point of numbers. We hear much of Paris, and but little of France. London and Vienna constitute, in the minds of the world, the great governments of England and Austria. Our business reports are all from Manchester, Leeds, and Liverpool; from Lyons, Marseilles and Bordeaux; from Lowell, Lynn, Providence and Pittsburgh; from New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Charleston, Mobile, and New Orleans. If these great centres of manufactures and commerce flourish, all is well. If they meet disasters through the vicissitudes of trade; if their shipping is unemployed, and their capital brings them meagre dividends, Congress is besieged for special legislation in their behalf. We do not discuss the main question, whether the present system of revenue is adequate to the wants of the treasury? we intend only to point out the remarkable fact that those who demand special aid wholly ignore the very existence of the agricultural classes.

Granting that present laws on the subject of imports are defective, and that additional taxes should be imposed, we submit in all candor to the American people whether it is wise or just that subsequent legislation thereon should be directed so as to secure special benefits to the minority at the cost of the majority? The subject of taxation has lost none of its importance. It should not be considered as a partisan question, much less determined with reference to the welfare of peculiar interests.

We do not doubt the existence throughout the whole country of considerable embarrassment, extending alike to all classes and occupations—to the farmer as well as the manufacturer, to the merchant and the laborer. A little reflection will show that, in respect to these various interests, they are all alike charged with the misfortunes of the times; and that, in arranging laws affecting all, they are equally entitled to be heard and heeded. It is not those classes that command the money, the telegraph, and the press that should be specially considered. They are better represented in the discussions of the day, they have more facilities for publishing their complaints and petitions, they are more powerfully endorsed by political influence, they employ more ingenious advocates and pay them better, but they are not more severely tried by the recent and existing revulsion, and are less in numbers and production than the great agricultural interests, whose labor they would tax and whose legitimate profits they would consume.

We repeat, in uttering these suggestions, it is not our purpose to discuss the questions of political economy involved in the present revenue laws. We desire only to call public attention to the general subject, and to point out the objectionable manner in which it has been presented to the country by the opposition journals. When the matter is considered, it should be by the whole people, by all classes who are interested in its final settlement. We want no snap judgments—no legislation in the midst of the storm to govern us in the succeeding calm. It may be well in the hour of peril to put the ship under short sail; but when the gale subsides, a good commander will again crowd on the canvas. Vicissitudes in business are very opportune seasons for interest-

ed parties to seek special legislation in their own behalf; but a nation is not wise that falls into such traps, however plausible or pressing may be the reasons urged for their enactment.

THE ELECTIONS AGAIN.

We have a private despatch from a very reliable gentleman at Indianapolis saying that we have carried the democratic State ticket in Indiana by a majority of about fifteen hundred. This result, if our correspondent is correct, is highly gratifying. Indiana commenced her work on the Kansas-Nebraska law by the entire overthrow of the democratic party, not leaving us even a single member of Congress. We are not now made very rich in representatives from that State, but, if the popular majority on the general ticket is with us, with the few persons returned to the 36th Congress on our side, and the total loss of the Kansas excitement to the opposition, we may calculate upon an early and complete ascendancy of the democracy of Indiana. The elements combined against us were very powerful. They had the advantage of the recent divisions in our own ranks in regard to the admission of Kansas, which they availed themselves of to the fullest extent, and now acknowledge that their triumph was based upon them. A little time will be sufficient to convince all dispassionate men that the tenures by which the republicans hold office are to be found in our divisions. We want no better proof of this than their own changing platforms.

In Ohio we have elected, it is believed, eight members of Congress, and, if reports are true, have lost something on the general vote of last year. This is not as well as we could have hoped, though, in view of the stampede in Pennsylvania, it is a most satisfactory result. Ohio met the Kansas law of 1854 by the election of twenty-one opposition members of Congress, and by a popular majority in the State on the same side almost countless. Pennsylvania, too, recorded a powerful and crushing vote against us in that year; but recovered the next, and in 1856 gave her electoral support to Mr. Buchanan.

It is manifest to the least reflecting mind, that since the republicans organized their anti-slavery party and maintained that there was a concerted effort on the part of the "slave-oligarchy" to overturn all the common territories of the Union, there has been in the northern States a large class of unsettled opinion, which has thrown its weight first to one party and then to the other. In moments of great excitement the sectional men have secured a complete ascendancy. But the truth will by-and-by work its way to light, and those who have been deceived will come back into the democratic fold. There is no earthly basis upon which to sustain an upright public sentiment in the republican organization. Its hostility to slavery is a mere trick of the managers. They know that the general politics of the country can have no effect upon that institution; and we give the great masses of their men credit for sufficient sagacity to discover this fact. There is, to be sure, a good deal of hereditary prejudice against the democratic party, and a large number of persons who care nothing for any organization; and this latter influence may be counted against us as the circumstances of the day shall promise our defeat.

The police records of Paris contain a report that two sets of thieves found themselves face to face on the premises of an absent banker, and the one supposing that the other came to defend the treasure opened a terrific war for its possession. The struggle was a fierce and bloody one, resulting in the "undeniable" death of about half of each gang; when they discovered the nature of the encounter, and that both parties were in pursuit of the same common plunder. An armistice was declared; the robbers divided the booty amongst them, and found, to their great satisfaction, that after deducting the deaths, they had come into the possession of just what either gang would have acquired had they been alone in the robbery. It has occurred to us, while reflecting upon the past quarrels between the republicans and know-nothings, which have resulted in sad loss to both interests, that they are now pretty much in the condition of the Paris villains. The pursuit of plunder was able to bring them together at last, and the survivors are, perhaps, about as well rewarded as they would have been before their losses. How they are to escape the police of the popular mind hereafter is another matter. It is not their first offense, and we greatly fear will not be their last.

SUCCESS OF LIEUT. GILLIS'S ASTRONOMICAL EXPEDITION.

(From the Panama Star, Oct. 3.)
We are gratified to inform our readers that when the Pacific Steam Navigation Company's steamer New Granada passed Paitia on the 16th ult. Lieut. James M. Gillis, U. S. N., member of the Smithsonian Institution, was there, having satisfactorily completed his observations of the total eclipse of the sun on the 7th ult.

In order to obtain an advantageous position, he proceeded to a point elevated one thousand feet from the level of the sea, and about two hundred miles distant from the above-named port. As the object of his visit to the coast was solely for the purpose of making these observations, we trust the public will be favored with a minute report of the result, which we are confident will, from the pen of that intelligent and scientific gentleman, be exceedingly interesting and instructive.

It was the intention of Lieut. Gillis to proceed by the first steamer south to Lima, where he will remain a short time, and perhaps continue his voyage to Chile.

Although astronomers were expected to arrive from France and England, it seems that no other was present on this interesting occasion, except Mr. Maeder, a German astronomer from Santiago, sent to join Lieut. Gillis by the government of Chile.

ARMY NOTICE.—OFFICIAL.

By command of Brevet Lieut. General Scott:
IRVIN McDOWELL,
Adj't Gen'l.

A collision occurred near Newport, Rhode Island, on the 12th inst., between the steamer Empire State and sloop Exchange, of Dartmouth, through the mismanagement of the latter. The sloop was cut in two. The captain was knocked overboard, and probably lost, though he may possibly have reached the shore. The rest of the crew were rescued by boats from the Empire State, which remained alongside the wreck more than an hour. The night was cloudy and very dark.

The governor of New York has appointed the 18th day of November next "a day of general thanksgiving and praise to Almighty God" throughout that State.

THE RECENT ELECTIONS.

THE RESULT OF THE ELECTION FOR MEMBERS OF CONGRESS HAS BEEN ASCERTAINED IN ALL EXCEPT THE TWENTY-FOURTH DISTRICT. THERE ARE STILL HOPES OF THE ELECTION OF JAMES L. GILLIS. SO FAR AS RECEIVED THE RESULT IS AS FOLLOWS:

PENNSYLVANIA.
J. L. Gillis, D. C. Hall, O.
Clearfield county..... 500 maj.
Elk county..... 600
Jefferson county..... 140
200 maj.

The counties to hear from are Venango, Warren, McKean, and Forest, which, in 1856, gave an opposition majority of 1,159.

The opposition in the lower branch of the legislature will be large—the democrats not having elected more than one-third of the members. The Harbinger Patriot claims that there will be a democratic majority of one in the senate.

OHIO.

The Cincinnati Enquirer of Friday morning claims the election of eight democratic members of Congress from Ohio; but the latest despatches received by telegraph do not give us so favorable a result. The ninth (Hall's) and fifteenth (Burns's) are, however, very close, and it is possible that the result will not be ascertained until the polls have been formally compared. The former is claimed by the republicans by fifteen majority.

INDIANA.

We were favored with a private despatch yesterday from a reliable source at Indianapolis, saying that the democratic State ticket was probably elected by fifteen hundred majority. We have also received a despatch from Judge Niblack's district, announcing his re-election by over one thousand majority. The congressional delegation, with the information before us, will stand as follows:

1st District.—Wm. E. Niblack, democrat, re-elected.
2d " Wm. H. English, " "
3d " W. M. Dunn, opposition, re-elected.
4th " W. S. Holman, democrat, " "
5th " David Kilgore, opposition, re-elected.
6th " A. G. Porter, " "
7th " John G. Davis, anti-Leocompton, re-elected.
8th " James Wilson, opposition, " "
9th " Charles C. McKim, " "
10th " Charles C. McKim, " "
11th " John U. Pettit, " "

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The election for members of Congress in South Carolina resulted in the re-election of all the present members without opposition, except Col. J. L. Orr, who declined. His successor is Col. John D. Ashmore.

KANSAS.

The Leavenworth Herald of the 9th brings us the returns of the election in several counties of this Territory. In Leavenworth county the republican members of the legislature are elected by an average majority of 200. The vote of the highest candidate on each side being 1,142 and 924. In Atchison county the republicans are defeated by an average of 112 majority. In Jefferson county an independent democratic candidate is elected. Doniphan gives 33 democratic majority, but it is supposed that one of the five members elected to the legislature is a republican. In Lawrence county the republicans 500 majority. Lykins county elects republicans. Leavenworth City has been designated as the county seat of Leavenworth county, Atchison of Atchison county, Oskaloosa of Jefferson, Lawrence of Douglas, and Olathe of Johnson. The Leavenworth Herald says that the democratic party in that county has been defeated, but the vote polled in their favor proves that great and radical changes are taking place.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Kansas Affairs.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 16.—The latest intelligence from Kansas states that the central committee have called a free State delegate convention at Lawrence for November 10th, for the purpose of discussing various questions connected with the present political organizations of the Territory, to determine the true policy of the party, and to consider the question of a speedy admission of Kansas into the Union as a free State.

Indiana.

INDIANAPOLIS, October 16.—The returns thus far indicate the election of the democratic State ticket by 1,000 to 5,000 majority. The opposition will probably have a small majority in the legislature.

Ohio.

CINCINNATI, October 16.—The republicans have a majority in the State of about 15,000. In the congressional delegation the republicans have made a net gain of three.

The Yellow Fever at New Orleans and Mobile.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 16.—The Howard Association announced that they had received a despatch showing the latest state of the yellow fever at New Orleans, Mobile, and other points, being fed by the daily arrivals of strangers and unacquainted.

MOBILE, Oct. 16.—

Notice.—Absentees having commenced returning to Mobile, the executive committee of the "Can't Get Away Club," the Samaritan Society, and the Relief Club of the Young Men's Christian Association of Mobile, upon consideration of the state of the public health, concur in recommending to all unacquainted persons now absent from the city not to return until after due notice of frost.

By order of the respective committees aforesaid:

W. H. REDWOOD,
President Can't Get Away Club.
DANIEL WHEELER,
President Samaritan Society.
T. A. HAMILTON,
President Relief Club Y. M. C. A.

Great Rowing Match between Chicago and Canadian Boat Clubs.

DETROIT, Oct. 15.—A great rowing match between the Metropolitan Boat Club, of Chicago, and the Shakspeare Club, of Toronto, C. W., for a purse of \$1,000, came off on our river to-day, after having been postponed from time to time since the 6th inst. The boats were each manned by four men; distance, 23 miles and return. The race was won by the Chicago Club, who showed the Chicago Club's boat was swamped on the home stretch, when half a mile from the starting point. The race attracted many visitors from other cities.

Death of Professor Cleveland.

BRUNSWICK, (Me.), Oct. 15.—Parker Cleveland, Prof. of Chemistry and Mineralogy in Bowdoin College, died this morning, aged seventy years. The funeral of Prof. Cleveland takes place next Tuesday. The bells were tolled to-day, flags hung at half-mast, and the buildings draped in mourning as a mark of respect to his memory.

The Yellow Fever.

SAVANNAH, Oct. 15.—There were eight deaths yesterday in this city, including two from the yellow fever.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 15.—There were fifty-two deaths yesterday from yellow fever.

Markets.

RAYMOND, Oct. 16.—Flour, Ohio, \$5.25; Howard street \$5.37. Wheat is steady—white, \$1.25 a \$1.45; red, \$1.15 a \$1.22. Corn, white, 78 a 80 cents; yellow, 88 a 90 cents. Whiskey is dull at 22 a 24 cents. Provisions are quiet.

THE YELLOW FEVER AT NEW ORLEANS.

The New Orleans Crescent furnishes the following tabular statement of the progress of the yellow fever in that city. It will be seen that there was an increase of ten fatal cases during the last week, showing that the fever still rages:

Week ending	Yel. Fever.	Other Dis.	Total.
Do do July 27.....	2	125	127
Do do July 28.....	8	134	142
Do do July 29.....	9	139	148
Do do July 30.....	20	107	127
Do do Aug 1.....	25	162	187
Do do Aug 2.....	70	120	190
Do do Aug 3.....	166	165	331
Do do Aug 4.....	286	171	457
Do do Aug 5.....	312	165	477
Do do Aug 6.....	402	184	586
Do do Aug 7.....	449	197	646
Do do Aug 8.....	472	164	636
Do do Aug 9.....	474	168	642
Do do Aug 10.....	442	175	617
Do do Aug 11.....	390	160	550
Do do Aug 12.....	380	147	527

Total yellow fever deaths so far, 3,893.

THE WASHINGTON UNION.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

NEW YORK, (Friday night),
October 15, 1858.

In despite of a democratic nomination, notwithstanding the promises of Mr. Busted (better known as Dick Busted) and of Alderman Bradley, Horace F. Clark has published a manifesto accepting a stump nomination from the aforesaid Dick and Alderman, in which he defines his position; and, while every honest man must admit that he pleads guilty to every charge which his democratic constituents and the democratic party have brought against him, with the unblushing effrontery for which he is eminently distinguished, he actually plumes himself upon his infamy, and claims credit for his treachery.

The patriotic Horace accepts the nomination from Dick and another, although "almost every personal inducement does (he includes Niagara contracts?) is against him, and he is in the debt of the most unscrupulous language that, having once trusted him and found him faithless, having elected him to serve the democratic party and adhere to democratic principles, and having found that he betrayed that cause, violated those principles, and acted throughout in concert with the democratic party, he is so much the more determined to elect him, and avow the idea of re-electing him, from the belief that he is an enemy to his party, the more contemptible because he pretends to be a friend, and mouths about "honesty" and "conscience," when they know that "self" and "self-interest" are his only motives. Out of the mass of his constituents, two alone are induced to advocate his re-election openly, and these are the two of three before-mentioned Dick and Alderman Bradley. Horace, careless of the howlings and hisses of his constituents, and the jeers of the public, regardless of the fact that "almost every personal inducement is against his acceptance," matches at "Dick and another" nomination, and he will continue to fall so long as he men like Isaac Bell, Jr., and Samuel F. Butterworth are members of the convention.

A few straggling republicans and know-nothings, claiming to represent their respective parties, met last night, in Brooklyn, and agreed to fuse, on the understanding that the republicans get the congressional vote, and the know-nothings the rest of the vote of the county officers. The "straight-outs" of both parties are furious, and repudiate the fusion in the most indignant manner. The Americans have already met, and, at the suggestion of E. O. Perrin, late of Kansas, have resolved to make an American nomination in spite of fusion. The republicans are not so much alarmed, as they were at first, by the fusion, and the know-nothings are members of the convention.

The fusion in New York is hard at work. They have partly agreed in the 6th district, and nominated Mr. McCurdy, a very black-republican. Things are beginning, however, "to look flickery." The Americans begin to see that cheating is going on to a great extent, and the probabilities are that there will be a general break-up and new party names before long. As a specimen of the way things are managed at these Robert Macaire gatherings, I cut the following short extract from the Evening Post's (rep) report of a "conference committee" held last night:

"The appointment of the other officers proceeded in the same temper, the point of difficulty appearing to be that Mr. Dana and his colleagues of the republicans barely upon the scene, and caused the action of the committee with outsiders, wherefore a determination was manifested to overturn their programme. When the question came up on the superiority, the democratic claim was urged by Mr. Dana, against the special desire of the Americans, who have to representation in the board. This thing was carried in favor of the republicans, and the fusion was the prize award of county clerk had given for the Americans. No sooner said this, however, than the republicans, who were the majority, and who were to have the best office on the list, that of district clerk, became so much alarmed, that they played his points from the front. He took the floor, therefore, and begged this office also, in the face of a general demand that it be given by acclamation to Mr. McKim, who had been the champion of the fusion, and particularly desirable to him and his republicans friends than all the rest, and when the general exclamation against his demand showed that it was not to be given, he begged the office, and to consider district attorney, whose qualifications for office he catalogued, might have the American nomination."

When the republicans found that they could not gain the point, they said that it is as many as were allowed to get out of the room by the Americans. It was altogether a most amusing and characteristic scene, as I have heard it described.

The democratic judiciary nominating convention met last night, and nominated Nelson J. Waterbury for district attorney, and James Moncrief for judge of the supreme court.

The money market is unchanged in every particular. The foreign exchange market for the Arago and Hammon to-morrow is very dull. Leading drawers have a few sterling bills at 109½ a 110. There were large sales at the first stock board this morning, and were a sale of the same firm for some stock.

Under the authoritative announcement that the Collins steamers have not been sold to the Nicaragua Transit Company, Pacific Mail and Panama advanced and were firm. State stocks, the best railroad bonds, and bank shares were in request at full prices. At the second board the market was weaker. Pacific Mail fell 1½; Erie, 1; Reading, 1½; Mobile Southern 1½; Galena and Chicago 1½; Cleveland and Toledo 1½; Chicago and Rock Island 1½.

The following were the closing prices:

INDIANA STATE	IND. ASK.	IND. ASK.
Indiana State 9's.....	90½	91
Michigan 9's.....	92½	93
Illinois 9's.....	93½	94
Wisconsin 9's.....	94½	95
Minnesota 9's.....	95½	96
California 9's.....	96½	97
Oregon 9's.....	97½	98
Washington 9's.....	98½	99
Idaho 9's.....	99½	100
Montana 9's.....	100½	101
Wyoming 9's.....	101½	102
Utah 9's.....	102½	103
Nebraska 9's.....	103½	104
Kansas 9's.....	104½	105
Oklahoma 9's.....	105½	106
Arkansas 9's.....	106½	107
Mississippi 9's.....	107½	108
Alabama 9's.....	108½	109
Georgia 9's.....	109½	110
Florida 9's.....	110½	111
South Carolina 9's.....	111½	112
North Carolina 9's.....	112½	113
Virginia 9's.....	113½	114
West Virginia 9's.....	114½	115
Delaware 9's.....	115½	116
Maryland 9's.....	116½	117
Pennsylvania 9's.....	117½	118
New Jersey 9's.....	118½	119
New York 9's.....	119½	120
Connecticut 9's.....	120½	121
Rhode Island 9's.....	121½	122
Massachusetts 9's.....	122½	123
Vermont 9's.....	123½	124
New Hampshire 9's.....	124½	125
Maine 9's.....	125½	126
Delaware 9's.....	126½	127
Maryland 9's.....	127½	128
Pennsylvania 9's.....	128½	129
New Jersey 9's.....	129½	130
New York 9's.....	130½	131
Connecticut 9's.....	131½	132
Rhode Island 9's.....	132½	133
Massachusetts 9's.....	133½	134
Vermont 9's.....	134½	135
New Hampshire 9's.....	135½	136
Maine 9's.....	136½	137
Delaware 9's.....	137½	138
Maryland 9's.....	138½	139
Pennsylvania 9's.....	139½	140
New Jersey 9's.....	140½	141
New York 9's.....	141½	142
Connecticut 9's.....	142½	143
Rhode Island 9's.....	143½	144
Massachusetts 9's.....	144½	145
Vermont 9's.....	145½	146
New Hampshire 9's.....	146½	147
Maine 9's.....	147½	148
Delaware 9's.....	148½	149
Maryland 9's.....	149½	150
Pennsylvania 9's.....	150½	151
New Jersey 9's.....	151½	152
New York 9's.....	152½	153
Connecticut 9's.....	153½	154
Rhode Island 9's.....	154½	155
Massachusetts 9's.....	155½	156
Vermont 9's.....	156½	157
New Hampshire 9's.....	157½	158
Maine 9's.....	158½	159
Delaware 9's.....	159½	160
Maryland 9's.....	160½	161
Pennsylvania 9's.....	161½	162
New Jersey 9's.....	162½	163
New York 9's.....	163½	164
Connecticut 9's.....	164½	165
Rhode Island 9's.....	165½	166
Massachusetts 9's.....	166½	167
Vermont 9's.....	167½	168
New Hampshire 9's.....	168½	169
Maine 9's.....	169½	170
Delaware 9's.....	170½	171
Maryland 9's.....	171½	172
Pennsylvania 9's.....	172½	173
New Jersey 9's.....	173½	174
New York 9's.....	174½	175
Connecticut 9's.....	175½	176
Rhode Island 9's.....	176½	177
Massachusetts 9's.....	177½	178
Vermont 9's.....	178½	179
New Hampshire 9's.....	179½	180
Maine 9's.....	180½	181
Delaware 9's.....	181½	182
Maryland 9's.....	182½	183
Pennsylvania 9's.....	183½	184
New Jersey 9's.....	184½	185
New York 9's.....	185½	186
Connecticut 9's.....	186½	187
Rhode Island 9's.....	187½	188
Massachusetts 9's.....	188½	189
Vermont 9's.....	189½	190
New Hampshire 9's.....	190½	191
Maine 9's.....	191½	192
Delaware 9's.....	192½	193
Maryland 9's.....	193½	194
Pennsylvania 9's.....	194½	195
New Jersey 9's.....	195½	196
New York 9's.....	196½	197
Connecticut 9's.....	197½	198
Rhode Island 9's.....	198½	199
Massachusetts 9's.....	199½	200